

## LAD

Easy in words thy file, in sense sublime;  
'Tis like the ladder in the patriarch's dream,  
Its foot on earth, its height above the skies.  
Then took she help to her of a servant near about her  
husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and  
such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would  
make a ladder of any mischief.

I must climb her window,  
The ladder made of cords. *Shakes. Two Gent. of Verona.*  
Northumberland, thou ladder, by the which  
My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakes.*  
Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,  
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakes.*

3. A gradual rise.  
Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him  
in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top  
of the ladder ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability  
to reach. *Swift.*

LADDER. *n. f.*  
Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the  
Saxon lae, which signifies a purging or discharging; there  
being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some  
greater river. *Gilbert's Camden.*

To LADE. *v. a.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden*. [from  
plasan, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.

1. To load; to freight; to burthen.  
And they laded their asses with corn, and departed thence. *Gen. xlii. 26.*

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bod-  
ies in comparison with water, is of use in lading of ships,  
and shewing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon's Ph. Rem.*

The vessels, heavy laden, put to sea  
With propitious winds; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*

Though the peripatetic doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is  
as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for  
those his own hypothesis is laden with. *Locke.*

2. To plash, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.  
He chides the sea that sunders him from them,  
Saying, he'll lade it dry to have his way. *Shakes.*

They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too fast  
there is no need of lading out any of the water, but only of  
taking away the fire; and so they allay all heats of the blood  
by abstinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be frings in the slate marl, there must be help to  
lade or pump it out. *Martin's Husband.*

LA'DING. *n. f.* [from lade.] Weight; burthen.  
Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent  
With their rich lading to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the  
utter loss of the ship: there is but one way to save it, which  
is, by throwing its rich lading overboard. *South's Serm.*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast  
their whole lading overboard to save themselves. *L'Estrange.*

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?  
His lading little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*

LA'DLE. *n. f.* [plæle, Saxon, from plasan; *leugh*, Erse.]  
1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throw-  
ing out any liquid.

Some stir'd the molten ore with ladles great. *Po. Qu.*  
When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion,  
the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen  
take off with ladles. *Boyle.*

A ladle for our silver dish. *Prior.*  
2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling  
turns it.

LA'DLE-FUL. *n. f.* [*ladle* and *full*.]  
If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook  
with a ladle-ful dribble his livery all the way up stairs. *Sto.*

LADY. *n. f.* [playery, Saxon.]  
1. A woman of high rank: the title of lady properly belongs  
to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to  
the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my lady, his mother, play'd false with  
a smith. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Verona.*

I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my  
lady. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

—I your lady, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful  
lady. *Shakes. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I am sorry my relation to so deferring a lady, should be  
any occasion of her danger and affliction. *R. Charles.*

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.  
O foolish, fiery's son, what fury mad  
Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?  
Were it not better I that lady had,  
Than that thou hadst repented it too late? *Fairy Qu.*

I love and hate her; for she's fair and royal,  
And that she hath all courtly parts more exquisite  
Than lady ladies; winning from each one  
The best she hath, and she of all compounded  
Out-fills them all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Before Homer's time this great lady was scarce heard of. *Rel.*

## LAG

May every lady an Evadne prove,  
That shall divert me from Aspasia's love. *Waller.*

Should I shun the dangers of the war,  
With scorn the Trojans would reward my pains,  
And their proud ladies with their sweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the representations of ladies, that have  
given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a  
face. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,  
With shadowy forests, and with champaigns rich'd,  
With plentiful rivers, and wide-skirted meads,  
We make thee lady. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. A word of complaisance used of women.  
That I some lady trifles have reserv'd,  
Immoment toys, things of such dignity  
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakes. Ant. and Cl.*

I hope I may speak of women without offence to the la-  
dies. *Guardian.*

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *n. f.* [Gallium.] It is a plant of the stel-  
late kind; the leaves are neither rough nor knappy, and pro-  
duced at the joints of the stalks, five or six in number, in a  
radiant form: the flower consists of one leaf, expanded to-  
ward the upper part, and divided into several segments; each  
of these flowers is succeeded by two dry seeds. *Miller.*

LA'DY-BIRD. *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.  
LA'DY-COW. *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.  
LA'DY-FLY. *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.

Fly lady-bird, north, south, or east or west,  
Fly where the man is found that I love best. *Gay's Poet.*

This lady-fly take from off the grass,  
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass. *Gay.*

LA'DY-DAY. *n. f.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the an-  
nunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.

LA'DY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant.  
Her tender constitution did declare,  
Too lady-like a long fatigue to bear. *Dry. Hind and Panther.*

LA'DY-MANTLE. *n. f.* [Alchimilla.] The leaves are serrated,  
the cup of the flower is divided into eight segments, expand-  
ed in form of a star; the flowers are collected into bunches  
upon the tops of the stalks; each seed vessel generally con-  
tains two seeds. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP. *n. f.* [from lady.] The title of a lady.  
Madam, he sends your ladyship this ring. *Shakespeare.*

If they be nothing but mere statemen,  
Your ladyship shall observe their gravity,  
And their reservedness, their many cautions,  
Fitting their persons. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to please,  
Make it my humble thanks express  
Unto your ladyship in these. *Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her ladyship but peep. *Dryden's Jew.*

LA'DY'S-SLIPPER. *n. f.* [Calceolus.] It hath an anomalous  
flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, four of which are  
placed in form of a cross, the other two pass the middle, one  
of which is bifid, and rests on the other, which is swellings  
and shaped like a shoe; the empanment becomes a frilly  
open on three sides, to which adhere the valves, pregnant  
with very small seeds like dust.

LA'DY'S-SMUCK. *n. f.* [Cardamine.] The flower consists of  
four leaves succeeded by narrow pods, which when ripe roll  
up, and cast forth their seeds: the leaves for the most part  
are winged. The first fort is sometimes used in medicine;  
the third fort is a very beautiful plant, continuing a long  
time in flower: they are preserved in botanick gardens, and  
some of them merit a place in some shady part of every cu-  
rious garden, for their odd manner of casting forth their  
seeds on the slightest touch when the pods are ripe. *Miller.*

When dazies pied, and violets blue,  
And lady's-smocks all silver white,  
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and lady-smocks, and there a  
girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make gar-  
lands. *Waller's August.*

Lady's-smocks have small stringy roots that run in the ground,  
and comes up in divers places. *Martin's Husband.*

LAG. *adj.* [leng, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swedish, the end.]  
1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be well content  
To entertain the lag end of my life  
With quiet hours. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The slowest footed who come lag, supply the show of a  
rear-ward. *Carew's Survey.*

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines  
Lag of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is retained in Scotland.  
He, poor man, by your first order died;  
And that a winged Mercury did bear;  
Some tardy cripple had the countenance;  
That came too lag to see him buried. *Shakes. Rich. III.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are  
Lag souls, and rubbish of remaining clay, *Which*

## LAM

Which heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,  
Set upright with a little puff of breath,  
And bid us pass for men. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

3. Last; long delayed.  
Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take  
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away  
The lag end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at. *Shak.*

LAG. *n. f.*  
1. The lowest class; the rump; the rag end.  
The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens,  
together with the common lag of people, what is amiss in  
them, make suitable for destruction. *Shakes. Tim. of Athens.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.  
The last, the lag of all the race. *Dryd. Virg. Æneis.*

What makes my ram the lag of all the flock. *Pope.*

To LAG. *v. n.*  
1. To loiter; to move slowly.  
She pass'd, with fear and fury wild;  
The nurse went lagging after with the child. *Dryden.*

The remnant of his days he safely pass'd,  
Nor found they lag'd too slow, nor flow'd too fast. *Prior.*

2. To stay behind; not to come in.  
Behind her far away a dwarf did lag. *Fairy Queen.*

I shall not lag behind, nor cry  
The way, thou leading. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

The knight himself did after ride,  
Leading Crowdero by his side,  
And tow'd him, if he lag'd behind,  
Like boat against the tide and wind. *Hud. p. i. c. 3.*

If he finds a fairy lag in light,  
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night. *Dryd.*

She hourly press'd for something new;  
Ideas came into her mind  
So fast, his leisons lag'd behind. *Swift.*

LA'GGER. *n. f.* [from lag.] A loiterer; an idler; one that  
loiters behind.

LA'ICAL. *adj.* [*laïque*, French; *laicus*, Latin; *λαϊκός*.] Belong-  
ing to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.  
In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the laical. *Camden.*

LAI'D. Preterite participle of *lay*.  
Money laid up for the relief of widows and fatherless chil-  
dren. *2 Mac. iii. 10.*

A scheme which was writ some years since, and laid by  
to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*

LAIN. Preterite participle of *lie*.  
Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the  
head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus  
had lain. *John xx. 12.*

The parcels had lain by, before they were opened, be-  
tween four and five years. *Boyle.*

LAIN. *n. f.* [*lain*, in French, signifies a wild sow, or a forest:  
the derivation is easy in either sense; or from *lager*, Dutch.]  
The couch of a bear, or wild beast.

Out of the ground uprose,  
As from his lair, the wild beast, where he wons  
In forest wild, in thicket, brake or den. *Milton's P. Lost.*

But range the forest, by the silver side  
Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide  
Green grass and fattening clover for your fare,  
And mossy caverns for your noon-tide lair. *Dryd. Virg.*

LAI'D. *n. f.* [plapop, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the  
Scottish dialect.

Shrive but their tide, and their moneys poize,  
A laird and twenty pence pronounce'd with noise,  
When contrail'd but for a plain yeoman go,  
And a good sower two pence, and well so. *Cleaveland.*

LA'ITY. *n. f.* [*laïque*.]  
1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy.  
An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble  
laity too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every  
station of life. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. Man.*

2. The state of a layman.  
The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere laity,  
or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LAKE. *n. f.* [*lac*, French; *lacus*, Latin.]  
1. A large diffusion of inland water.  
He adds the running springs and standing lakes,  
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dry. Ovid.*

2. Small plain of water.  
A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, yet  
it is rather sweeter than harsh. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *n. f.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]

1. The young of a sheep.  
I'm young; but something  
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom,  
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb,  
To appease an angry god. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The lamb, thy riot dooms to bleed to day,  
Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play?  
Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Pope.*

Thou Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the  
world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

## LAM

LA'MBEIN. *n. f.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.  
'Twixt them both they not a lambkin left,  
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they  
rest. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,  
Which of our tender lambkins takest, keep. *Spens. Poet.*

Clean as young lambkins, or the goose's down,  
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gey.*

LAMBATIVE. *adj.* [from *lamb*, to lick.] Taken by licking.  
In affections both of lungs and weazon, physicians make  
use of syrups, and lambative medicines. *Brown's Vul. Errors.*

LAMBATIVE. *n. f.* A medicine taken by licking with the  
tongue.

I stitch'd up the wound, and applied astringents, with  
compress and retentive bandage, then put him into bed, and  
let him bleed in the arm, advising a lambative, to be taken  
as necessity should require. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

LAMBS-WOOL. *n. f.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp  
of roasted apples.

A cup of lambs-wool they drank to him there.  
Song of the King and the Miller.

LA'MBENT. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over  
without harm.

From young Tulus head  
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread  
Around his brows, and on his temples fell. *Dryd. Æneis.*

His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,  
And lambent dulness played around his face. *Dryden.*

LAMDO'DAL. *n. f.* [*lamda* and *dal*.] Having the form of  
the letter lamda or Δ.

The course of the longitudinal sinus down through the  
middle of it, makes it advisable to trapan at the lower part  
of the os parietale, or at least upon the lamdaidal su-  
ture. *Sharp's Surgery.*

LAME. *adj.* [*laam*, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.]  
1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.

Who reproves the lame, must go upright. *Daniel.*  
A greyhound, of a mouse colour, lame of one leg, belongs  
to a lady. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse.  
Our authors write,  
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;  
The prose is just, and the numbers lame. *Dry. Pers.*

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.  
Shrubs are formed into sundry shapes, by moulding  
them within, and cutting them without; but they are but  
lame things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,  
Came sneaking to the chariot side;  
And offer'd many a lame excuse,  
He never meant the least abuse. *Swift.*

To LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to  
cripple.

I never heard of such another encounter, which lames re-  
port to follow it, and undoes description to do it. *Shakespeare.*

The son and heir  
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,  
And either lam'd his legs, or struck him blind. *Dryd.*

If you happen to let the child fall, and lame it, never  
confess. *Swift.*

LA'MELLATED. *adj.* [*lamella*, Latin.] Covered with films or  
plates.

The lamellated antennæ of some insects are surprisingly  
beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Derham.*

LAME'LY. *adj.* [from *lame*.]  
1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.

Those muscles become callous, and, having yielded to the  
extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though  
lame. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the  
parts.

Look not ev'ry lineament to see,  
Some will be cast in shades, and some will be  
So lamely drawn, you scarcely know 'tis she. *Dryden.*

LA'MENESS. *n. f.* [from *lame*.]  
1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs.

Let blindness, lameness come; are legs and eyes  
Of equal value to lo great a prize? *Dryden's Jew.*

2. Imperfection; weakness.  
Lameness kept me at home  
If the story move, or the actor help the lameness of it  
with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect  
a present liking. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

To LAMENT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Latin; *lamentor*, French.] To  
mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow.

The night has been unruly where we lay;  
And chimney we're blown down; and, as they say,  
Lamentings heard 't' th' air, strange screams of death. *Shak.*

Ye shall weep and lament, but the world shall rejoice. *John.*  
Jeremiah lamented for Josiah, and all the singing-men and  
women spake of Josiah in their lamentations. *2 Chron.*